2132.106 Examiner copy reference 3

About Entrez
Text Version

Entrez PubMed
Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Special Queries
LinkOut
My NCBI (Cubby)

Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Catalog
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

1: Acta Diabetol. 1995 Dec;32(4):251-6. Related Articles, Links

Apolipoprotein AI-CIII-AIV genetic polymorphisms and coronary heart disease in type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Rigoli L, Raimondo G, Di Benedetto A, Romano G, Porcellini A, Campo S, Corica F, Riccardi G, Squadrito G, Cucinotta D.

Department of Internal Medicine, University of Messina, Italy.

The aim of this study was to verify whether or not the increased prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD) commonly observed in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is related to a genetic background involving restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs) of apolipoproteins. On the basis of a case-control design, 62 type 2 diabetic patients with CHD (confirmed by clinical history and electrocardiogram) and 62 age- and sex-matched diabetic subjects without CHD were enrolled. In each of them RFLPs of the apolipoprotein CIII gene (S1 or S2 allele) and AI promoter region (A or G allele), together with fasting plasma lipids and apolipoproteins levels, were assessed. The rare S2 allele was found significantly (P = 0.05) more frequently in patients with CHD, and its related S1S2 genotype was associated with higher plasma levels of total cholesterol (P = 0.01), triglycerides (P = 0.007) and apo B (P = 0.001) than the S1S1 genotype. The A allele was more frequent (P = 0.004) in patients without CHD and was associated with lower plasma cholesterol (P = 0.0001), low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol (P = 0.0001) and apo B (P = 0.005). The S1/A haplotype was more frequent (P = 0.05) in patients without CHD and was associated with the lowest plasma lipid levels. These results suggest that genetic factors, related to the apo AI-CIII-AIV gene cluster, could play a role in the development of CHD in type 2 diabetic patients, probably through modification of their plasma lipid pattern.

PMID: 8750764 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Abstract Show 20 Sort by Send to

Apr 18 2005 07:10:12